FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 85 2 May 1978

ALBANIA

Leaders Attend Tirana Rally, May Day Slogans Reported	B 1	1/A5
Marko Hosts Dinner for Trade Union Delegations	B 1	1/A5

BULGARIA

State Council Recognizes New Afghanistan Government	C 1	1/A6
MPLA Central Committee Delegation Visits 18 Apr-1 May	C 1	1/A6
Stanishev Receives Delegation	C 1	1/A6
Lilov Receives Soviet Deputy Minister of Culture	C 2	1/A7
BCP Politburo Approves Bulgarian-Romanian Cooperation	C 2	1/A7
Tanchev-Led Delegation Returns From Poland	C 2	1/A7
Stanko Todorov Receives Departing Romanian Ambassador	C 2	1/A7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague, Bratislava May Day Festivities Reported	D 1	1/A8
Prague Rally	D 1	1/A8
Husak Address	D 2	1/A9
Husak's Concluding Remarks	D 5	./A12
Lenart's Bratislava Address	D 5	1/A12
28 Apr Workers Award Ceremony in Prague Reported	D 6	1/A13
Leaders in Attendance	D 6	1/A13
Husak, Strougal Present Awards	D 7	1/A14
Strougal Addresses Award Winners	D 7	1/A14
CPCZ Central Committee Expresses Regret at Svacina's Death	D 11	1/B4
Further Reportage on Party Conferences	D 11	1/B4
Interior Ministry, Army Conferences [RUDE PRAVO 27 Apr]	D 11	1/B4
Colotka Speaks at Conference [Bratislava PRAVDA 27 Apr]	D 11	1/B4
Slovak Daily Warns Against Counterfeit Foreign Currency [ROLNICKE NOVINY 27 Apr]	D 12	1/B5
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Cuba; Polish Minister Received; Slovak Population Figures	D 13	1/B6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Berlin May Day Festivities Reported, Leaders Attend	E 1	1/B7
Crowds Attend Berlin Rally	E 1	1/B7
Tisch Speaks at Rally	E 1	1/B7
Guyanese Prime Minister Ends Visit, Departs GDR	E 3	1/B9
Krenz Meets With Komsomol Leader in Moscow	E 3	1/B9
Democratic Peasants Party Celebrates Anniversary	E 4	1/B10
SED Congratulations Reported	E 4	1/B10
Goldenbaum Gives Address	E 4	1/B10
Commentator Blames Italian Terrorism on Anticommunism [Fahlenkamp in DER MORGEN 27 Apr]	E 5	1/B11

HUNGARY

Budapest Reports on May Day Festivities	F 1	1/B12
Kadar Interviewed	F 2	1/B13
Foreign Trade Leaders Met	F 4	1/C1
MAGYAR HIRLAP Attacks PRC's 'Adventurist Politics'	F 4	1/C1
Briefs: Production at New Oil Wells; MSZMP Delegation to Cuba; Geologic Cooperation With USSR; Italian Industrial Delegation	F 5	1/C2

POLAND

May Day Festivities in Warsaw, Elsewhere Described	G 1	1/C3
Leaders Attend Warsaw Ceremony	G 2	1/C4
Cooperation Talks With Yugoslavia End in Warsaw	G 2	1/C4
London Paper Cited on Carter's Mideast Statements	G 3	1/C5
Briefs: CPSU Delegation in Poland; Polish-Mexican Talks; New Vice Minister; New Ambassador to Nigeria; CSSR Minister's Visit; Polish-Tunisian Accord; Polish-Egyptian Economic Talks	G 3	1/C5

ROMANIA

Voitec Addresses Founding of Friendship Center	H 1	1/C6
Lipatti Speaks at UNESCO Session in Paris	H 2	1/C7
Document on World Economic Situation Presented at UN	H 2	1/C7
Constantin Ene Addresses Geneva Disarmament Committee	H 3	1/C8
Joint Food, Fishing Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR	H 4	1/C9
Briefs: Polish Education Minister; RCP Delegation in Italy	H 4	1/C9

YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign Secretary Minic Tours Southeast Asia	I 1	1/C10
Ends Hanoi Talks	I 1	1/C10
Arrives in Bangkok	I 2	1/C11
Sees Thai Counterpart	I 2	1/C11
Vietnamese Reportage [cross-reference]	I 3	1/C12
Cambodian Reportage [cross-reference]	I 3	1/C12
Sundic Comments on Foreign Secretary's Tour	I 3	1/C12
Vietnam Visit	I 3	1/C12
Cambodia Visit	I 5	1/C14
Moroccan Daily Interviews Minic on African Problems [MAP]	I 6	1/D1
TANJUG Reports on President Tito's Activities	I 7	1/D2
Meets Workers Delegation	I 7	1/D2
Tito, Kardelj Address Luncheon	I 9	1/D4
Angolan, Yugoslav TU Officials Begin Talks	I 11	1/D6
Briefs: Chinese Delegation	I 11	1/D6

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EASTERN EUROPE

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49

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LEADERS ATTEND TIRANA RALLY, MAY DAY SLOGANS REPORTED

AU011900 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 1 May reports on the Tirana May Day rally and lists, in addition to Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu, the following as attending the rally: "Comrades Adil Carcani, Hekuran Isai, Hysni Kapo, Kadri Hasbiu, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka, Lenka Cuko, Llambi Gegprifti, Pilo Peristeri, Qirjako Mihali and Simon Stefani; Prokop Murra, party Central Committee secretary; Shefquet Peci, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; and members of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government." Also attending, according to the radio, were foreign delegations and heads and other officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Albania.

Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 0800 GMT on 1 May carries what appears to be AWP Central Committee slogans devoted to May Day. Two announcers read slogans which are interspersed with music. Included in these slogans is the following: "The AWP Has Developed and Develops an Uncompromising Struggle Against Modern Revisionism and the New Opportunistic Variants: Eurocommunism, the Three Worlds Theory, the Nonalined and So Forth."

Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 2100 GMT on 1 May carries an announcer-read report summing up the Tirana May Day parade and quoting what appear to be AWP Central Committee slogans devoted to May Day. The slogans include, among others, the following: "One Can Never Rely on One Imperialism To Fight the Other." "NATO, the Warsaw Pact, CEMA and EEC Are Instruments of World Capital, of the Expansionist Policy of the Two Superpowers, a Striking Force Against the Revolution and Socialism and the Peoples' Freedom and Independence;" the "Three Worlds Theory Is an Anti-Marxist and Counterrevolutionary Theory, a New Variant of Opportunism;" and the "Anti-Leninist Theories of Three Worlds and Nonalinement Undermine the Revolution, Extinguish the Struggle Against Imperialism and Splitthe Marxist-Leninist Movement and the Unity of the International Proletariat."

MARKO HOSTS DINNER FOR TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS

AU012230Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 1 May 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of 1 May, the day of international solidarity of workers, Rita Marko, chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, tonight gave a dinner at the Dajti Hotel in honor of the delegation of the Workers' Association Assembly of Spain led by Jose Monton, member of the Secretariat of this association; the delegation of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation led by (Hashem Senafi), member of the Executive Committee of this federation; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants of Britain led by Mark Gregory; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants of Germany led by Hans Kiel; the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants of Italy led by Antonio Cardili; and the delegation of the revolutionary trade union militants of Portugal who participated at the May Day celebrations at the invitation of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions.

Also attending the dinner were Lito Mito and Xhelil Gjoni, party Central Committee members; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee; and other comrades.

The dinner took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

STATE COUNCIL RECOGNIZES NEW AFGHANISTAN GOVERNMENT

AU020833Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 1 May 78 AU

["Bulgaria Recognizes Afghanistan"--BTA headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 1 (BTA)--Today the Bulgarian ambassador to Kabul, Mr Stoyan Radoslavov, visited the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, and made a declaration to the effect that the State Council of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria recognizes the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov the ambassador congratulated Mr Nur Muhammad Taraki with the victory of the democratic forces, with the founding of the people's power authorities and his appointing to the post of president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He delivered [word indistinct] for further successes in consolidating the (?national) independence and for the prosperity of the Afghan people.

The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki cordially thanked the State Council and the Government of the P.R. of Bulgaria for recognizing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [word indistinct] expressed the assurance that between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the P.R. of Bulgaria friendly relations and cooperation will develop.

Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki delivered via the Bulgarian ambassador his deep respect and cordial best wishes to Mr Todor Zhivkov.

MPLA CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS 18 APR-1 MAY

AU012052Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 May 78 AU

[Text] In accordance with the agreement on cooperation between the BCP and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], a delegation of the MPLA Central Committee, led by [name indistinct] second secretary of the Department for National Reconstruction at the MPLA Central Committee, visited Bulgaria between 18 April and 1 May. The delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

The Angolan guests visited agricultural projects in Sofia, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv and Stara Zagora okrugs, and were acquainted with the BCP experience in the socialist reconstruction of agriculture.

Today the delegation departed from Bulgaria.

Stanishev Receives Delegation

AU291523Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 29 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received the visiting Angolan delegation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Central Committee led by Joaquim (Meshada), second secretary of the Department for National Reconstruction at the Central Committee.

During the cordial and friendly talks, issues of cooperation between the two parties were discussed. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev emphasized the principle minded and consistent BCP policy in support of the struggle of the heroic Angolan people and their (?strong) vanguard, the MPLA.

LILOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER OF CULTURE

AU282103Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, today received Professor Barbash, Soviet first deputy minister of culture, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Committee for Culture leadership. Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Art and Culture Department at the BCP Central Committee and Lyubomir Levchev, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the talks which were held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES BULGARIAN-ROMANIAN COOPERATION

AU281520Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA)--The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party heard the report of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, on his meeting with the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, which took place on April 5 this year in connection with the beginning of the construction of the "Nikopol-Turnu Magurele" hydro-engineering project.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP gave a high appraisal to the results of the talks between Messrs Zhivkov and Ceausescu at which some basic questions of Bulgaro-Romanian relations were discussed and information was exchanged on the most important problems which are being solved by the Bulgarian and the Romanian people for the building up of a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania and at which the determination of the two countries to continue to expand and deepen their all-round relations in the interests of the two neighboring countries, of the fraternal socialist countries and of the cause of peace and socialism was reaffirmed.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP believes that with the construction of the "Nikopol-Turnu Magurele" hydro-engineering complex fresh impetus will be given to economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania and it instructed the appropriate central departments to work out specific measures for Bulgaria's participation in the construction of the complex within the planned period of time.

TANCHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

AU302103Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 30 Apr 78 AU

[Summary] The Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] delegation led by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the BZNS Permanent Board, returned today from Poland where it visited at the invitation of the Polish United Peasants Party.

STANKO TODOROV RECEIVES DEPARTING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU291921Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov has received Romanian Ambassador to Bulgaria Trofin Simedrea in connection with his upcoming final departure from the country. Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

PRAGUE, BRATISLAVA MAY DAY FESTIVITIES REPORTED

Prague Rally

AU011510 [Editorial Report AU] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 0759 GMT on 1 May begins its live color relay of the Prague May Day parade on Letna Plain.

The relay opens with high angle shots of the masses gathered for the parade on Letna Plain and of the Prague skyline with St Vitus Cathedral on the horizon. At 0800 GMT the camera pans the arriving leaders, who are subsequently seen on the grandstand, from left to right as follows: unidentified officials and Soviet cosmonauts as well as Czechoslovak cosmonaut Major Remek, Josef Kempny, Alois Indra, Lubomir Strougal, Gustav Husak, Antonin Kapek, Vasil Bilak--who wears dark glasses--Josef Korcak and other officials, including Karel Hoffmann and Marie Kabrhelova who occasionally appear among the aforementioned leaders on the grandstand. Pioneers are seen standing in front of the leaders. A hammer and sickle banner is centered over the grandstand with portaits of Gottwald, Lenin, Engels and Marx visible on either side. Similar portraits are also held by a group of people arrayed opposite the grandstand who are accompanied by individuals wearing white helmets.

While the national anthems are being played the camera shows officers and other men in uniform saluting, the leaders standing and the pioneers rendering the salute of their organization.

At 0804 GMT Kapek is seen giving the welcome speech and introducing Husak. During the subsequent 17-minute Husak speech the camera shows Husak either alone or with other leaders and the crowds, singling out unidentified groups or individuals, particularly when there is applause.

While the Internationale is played the camera pans officers saluting, including the cosmonauts on the grandstand, the leaders and the audience.

At 0828 GMT the parade begins with men carrying the portraits of the founders of socialism and by the people with the white helmets, described as members of the workers' militia, followed by large formations of young people. Groups of families, the men carrying children on their shoulders, follow next while an announcer explains that because of their children these people will not be marching with their wards, in order to save the long waiting times. While the camera pans the marchers of Prague's wards, as usual, opened by Prague's ninth and tenth wards, an announcer describes the achievements and pledges of the individual enterprises, plants, schools or institutes. Posters are shown listing the names of wards, plants or institutions and the camera dwells with particular interest on the large column of television workers marching by the grandstand. Groups of women from Zizkov are seen performing exercises and forming letters and figures with colored boards in front of the leaders and the camera cuts in close up or even extreme close up shots of the leaders on the grandstand, smiling and waving to the marchers. Portraits of bloc leaders, including those of Castro, Honecker, Kadar, Gierek and Ceausescu are carried by marchers as well as posters showing Husak together with Brezhnez.

At 1048 GMT the camera pans groups of workers' militia men holding posters in front of the grandstand and groups of people closing in on the grandstand waiting for another Husak speech. During the subsequent 3-minute concluding speech by Gustav Husak the camera remains trained on him, occasionally cutting in shots of the audience. The relay ends at 1056 GMT with shots of the cosmonauts, marchers and of the crowds on Letna Plain with the Prague skyline in the background.

Interspersed in the live relay from Prague are interviews with a Soviet cosmonaut, a student from Ghana and one from Puerto Rico; actors' meritorious workers and scientists as well as live relays and recorded reports via Intervision of the May Day parades and activities in Bratislava where Jozef Lenart gave the main speech and Peter Colotka is shown attending; of Sofia where the leaders, including Todor Zhivkov, are seen formally waving to the marchers and folk dancers; of Ostrava where portraits of socialist leaders including that of a Mongoloid man and of Tito are being carried by the marchers; of Kosice; of Banska Bystrica where a cartoon showing three fish with President Carter as the biggest, Begin the medium sized and As-Sadat the smallest one, is displayed; of Brno; of Budapest; of East Berlin where Harry Tisch is seen and heard giving the main speech in the presence of Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph and of other leaders and where posters showing Honecker together with Brezhnev are being carried; of Bucharest with a report on the May Day meeting in the Sports and Culture Palace attended by Nicolae Ceausescu at which Constantin Dascalescu gave the main speech and where no portraits of non-Romanian leaders are conspicuous in the television report; and of Warsaw where the decorations place heavy emphasis on the Polish national emblem--the Polish eagle. Polish Leaders Gierek, Jablonski and Jaroszewicz are seen watching the marchers and Gierek is receiving flowers from them and throwing them back to the others.

Husak Address

LD011342Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0805 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at May Day celebrations in Prague--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear friends, dear foreign guests: Just as every year, today we are once more celebrating May Day, traditional day of labor and international fighting solidarity, along with the working people of the entire world. In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the CSSR Government and on my own behalf, I sincerely welcome all of you, the participants in this beautiful and grand May Day celebration in Prague. At the same time I greet the workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, women and young people--all who at this moment are taking part in the May Day celebrations throughout our state.

I particularly welcome cordially the representatives of work teams and individuals who have been awarded the highest Czechoslovak orders for their outstanding work performance and who are attending today's May Day rally. I wholeheartedly welcome in our midst all our dear foreign guests who, along with us, are celebrating the day of international class solidarity of the working people of the entire world. [applause]

With special joy and cordiality I welcome in our midst the heroes of the first space flight with an international crew: the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut, Vladimir Remek; the Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko, Georgiy Grechko, Aleksey Gubarev; and the commander of the center for training cosmonauts, Comrade General Shatalov. [applause]

In the name of all Czechoslovak citizens, dear comrades, I once again sincerely congratulate you on your courageous, pioneering deed which has opened a new phase in cooperation between the socialist countries in the peaceful exploration of space. [applause]

Comrades, in a few days' time we shall celebrate the 33d anniversary of the victorious culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army.

We shall always recall the joy, gratitude and expectations with which the Czechoslovak people welcomed the Soviet soldiers as their liberators in the great days of May 1945. We shall constantly consolidate the fraternal friendship, loyal alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, the reliable guarantee of freedom, security and independence as well as of future development of Socialist Czechoslovakia. [applause]

From today's May Day rally we are sending militant comradely greetings to the communists and the entire people of the great land of the soviets, with our sincere wishes for many fresh successes in implementing the bold program of the 25th CPSU Congress. [applause]

We are sending warm comradely greetings to the communist parties and people in the fraternal socialist countries with the wish for the further consolidation of unity and alliance, and for the promotion of cooperation between the countries of the socialist community in the interest of the further successful advance toward socialism, in the interest of our future successes in the common struggle for peace and progress in the world. [applause]

In celebrating international labor day we are expressing our internationalist support and solidarity, and we are sending militant comradely greetings to all progressive social forces in the capitalist and developing countries. Along with us, their people are waging a struggle for a world of peace, democracy, national freedom, for political and economic independence and for economic and social rights. [applause]

The working class in the capitalist countries, along with the rest of the working people, are waging sharp class battles for an improvement of their position and for social and political rights, against the attempts of the monopolies to shift the effects of the crisis of capitalist society onto them. The broad masses of the people are increasingly seeing for themselves that the very system of class domination by the monopoly bourgeoisie is the cause of all social evils. With growing determination and firmness they are acting against the domination of the monopolies, for their political and social rights and interests. Even the people of the many countries which recently freed themselves from colonial domination are opposing imperialist dictates and aggression. In this they are linking their efforts for economic independence with socialist prospects. Every day the broadest sections of the working people of all countries see for themselves in this just struggle the significance and strength of international solidarity.

The recent Ninth WFTU Congress, which ended in our capital a week ago, was a convincing demonstration of the fact that the idea of united, coordinated action is making increasingly strong headway among the working people on all continents. The international working class and the national liberation movement are finding an inspiring example in the socialist countries, where exploitation in all its manifestations of social and national oppression, inequality, crises and unemployment has been eradicated. Compared to the present situation in the capitalist world, the advantages and attraction of the socialist system are even more evident since, on the basis of all-round social progress, it insures the social and life certainties of the working man as well as prospects for a happier life. This fully applies to the life of the working people in our country. This fact was highly appreciated by the delegates to the Ninth WFTU Congress, who spoke with great recognition and admiration of the successes attained by our people under the leadership of the CPCZ in building socialism.

The struggle to insure that the world really advances toward detente, the consolidation of trust and peaceful cooperation among the people, instead of allowing mankind to live once more in an atmosphere of hostility, fearing the constant threat of war, today forms the major front of the worldwide battle between the forces of progress and reaction.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries, with the support of all democratic and progressive forces in the world, are making a great constructive effort to avert the threat of a new nuclear conflict, for disarmament and further detente. The urgency of these tasks and the determination of the Soviet government to contribute to such solutions was reaffirmed a few days ago by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with concrete proposals in his speech at the Soviet Komsomol congress.

This sole sensible policy is being opposed by the adversaries of detente, in particular reactionary circles in the United States and other NATO countries which are advocating further armament, and are oriented toward stepping up political and military confrontation between states and poisoning the international climate. Today the desire for lasting peace, however, mobilizes increasingly broad sections of the people. This reinforces prospects for the peaceful solution of pending questions and a further reduction in the danger of war.

In accordance with the most innate aspirations and interests of our people, Socialist Czechoslovakia is taking an active part in the struggles for a peaceful life and for further detente. That is why we emphatically oppose the continuation of the arms race and the manufacture and deployment of new weapons of mass destruction. We are contributing our share to improving mutual relations between states with different social systems in our area, in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrades, in celebrating this year's labor day we proudly review the results of the peaceful constructive work of our people, which is convincing testimony of the immense creative potential of socialism; we have a society with liberated labor--a society of genuine humanism insuring a happy and increasingly rich material and cultural life for the working people. At the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee, at district conferences as well as at the recent session of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, we reviewed the results of our work and mapped out our future progress and tasks in implementing the challenging objectives of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The past 2 years have proved that the objectives approved by the congress have the full support of workers, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, our women and young people and all working people who, by their everyday devoted work, are translating this program into reality.

All sections of the National Front are taking an active part in the joint endeavor to enhance our socialist country. The unity of classes and social sections of nations and ethnic groups are intensifying and consolidating as the foundation of the firmness of our socialist system. That is why I would like to express sincere recognition to all who, by their efforts in factories, in the fields and at all other places of work, have contributed to the attained results. [applause]

We are justifiably proud of the entire road which we have successfully traveled in the 33 years since the liberation of our country by the Soviet Union. In the future let us direct our whole energy toward implementing the program of the 15th congress, toward the flourishing of our socialist country and the happy life of our people.

Long live May Day! [applause] Long live our working people! May our beloved country, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, continue to flourish! [applause]

May our invincible friendship with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community continue to grow stronger! [applause]

Long live socialism and peace! Long live the leading force of our society--the CPCZ! [applause]

Husak's Concluding Remarks

LD011646Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1049 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Closing speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at May Day celebrations in Prague--live]

[Text] Today we saw a wonderful demonstration of the Prague people here at the Letna Plain which will go down proudly in the long list of revolutionary May Days in our capital. I would like to thank wholeheartedly all of you who took part here in such large numbers and in such a joyous and militant mood in today's May Day rally. I would also like to thank millions of workers, cooperative farmers, intellectuals and our other working people who in more than 900 localities of our state today similarly celebrated May Day joyously, militantly.

Just as we have seen it here in Prague and as we have been informed from our other cities, the May Day demonstrations have been an expression of confidence and support for the policy of our CPCZ, our socialist state, the policy of our friendship and alliance with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, they have been an expression of the great trust in the strength of our working people and of the determination to advance systematically along the path of implementing the conclusions of the 15th congress and bringing about the prosperity of our country and the happiness of our people.

Once again my thanks to all of you for your perseverence, for your fighting spirit, for your good humor and for your participation. I hope you spend the rest of the day in good health, and I wish you a great deal of energy and success in our future common work.

Long live our working people!

Long live our beloved country!

Long live our leading political force, the CPCZ!

Thank you. [applause]

Lenart's Bratislava Address

LD011940Y Prague CTK in English 1115 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, May 1 CETEKA--The Mayday manifestation in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, which was attended by foremost Slovak party and government officials, was addressed by Slovak Communist Party First Secretary Jozef Lenart.

Jozef Lenart recalled that it is just 60 years since proletarians of Slovakia met at Liptovsky Mikulas at a Mayday manifestation to demonstrate their will to set up a common state of Czechs and Slovaks and build in it a nationally and socially just social system.

"Our Mayday manifestation today is taking place in the spirit of firm resolve to carry out even more consistently the program laid down by the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

"We are well aware that our enemies still wish that we should fail in our efforts to fulfill this program," he said.

Speaking about international affairs, Jozef Lenart pointed to the efforts of the Soviet Union to promote the idea of peace, international cooperation and disarmament, while the reactionary forces of imperialism are the embodiment of war, armament, mistrust and discord among the nations.

"This is why we warmly support the peace policy of the Soviet Union and subscribe unconditionally to the peace proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev," he said.

While the reactionary imperialist circles are concealing from the world their militarist ambitions, the countries of socialism are preparing to raise their voice for disarmament at the forthcoming UN General Assembly and against the neutron bomb, he said.

"We at this Mayday manifestation therefore say our resolute 'no' to the neutron weapon, this monstrous and barbarous means of mass extermination," Jozef Lenart said.

Jozef Lenart called on all realistically-minded politicians in the Western countries to realize the danger threatening mankind (from a nuclear holocaust) and appealed to them to help avert the danger of war, in his address of the Mayday rally here today.

"Our nations wish and need peace because they want to give their creative efforts to the settlement of the burning problems of today, such as the problem of nutrition, the supply of energy resources, combating diseases and space research to the benefit of mankind. An excellent example of cooperation of the socialist countries in these efforts has been the first space flight of an international crew, Jozef Lenart said.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 0700 GMT on 1 May reports that the Bratislava May Day festivities were attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and other high-ranking Slovak party officials: Miloslav Hruskovic, Elena Litvajova, Gejza Slapka, Ladislav Abraham and the Soviet consul-general.]

28 APR WORKERS AWARD CEREMONY IN PRAGUE REPORTED

Leaders in Attendance

LD282300 [Editorial Report LD] Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1730 GMT on 28 April, reporting on the ceremony at Prague Castle on 28 April to present state awards to leading workers and collectives, says that the following leaders were in the honorary presidium:

"Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidates of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Oldrich Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ; and other representatives."

Husak, Strougal Present Awards

LD281650Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] The traditional celebration prior to May Day, at which the best workers and collectives from all sectors of life of our socialist society were presented with state distinctions and Klement Gottwald state prizes, was held this afternoon in the Spanish Hall at Prague Castle.

Important representatives of cultural life were presented with decrees naming them national artists by the president of the republic.

The ceremony was attended by the highest party and state representatives headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The festive atmosphere was underscored by the presence of the crew of the first joint space flight within the Interkosmos program, pilot cosmonauts and heroes of the USSR and of the CSSR Vladimir Remek, Yuriy Romanenko, Georgiy Grechko and Aleksey Gubarev, as well as of the commander of the training of cosmonauts of the Yuriy Gargarin Training Center, pilot cosmonaut Vladimir Shatalov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

The ceremonial meeting in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle was opened by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who recalled the importance of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee for the further construction of a developed socialist society.

The main speech was then delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier.

After the speech Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal presented recipients with the titles of Honor Hero of Socialist Labor, Klement Gottwald Orders, Orders of the Republic, Victorious February Orders, Titles of National Artist, Orders of Labor and Klement Gottwald state prizes. (Frantisek Kubes), Hero of Socialist Labor, expressed thanks on behalf of the recipients.

Strougal Addresses Award Winners

LD281700Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Speech by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at a state prize awards ceremony in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle on 28 April--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, dear guests and esteemed friends, comrades: There are moments in our lives when we return to the yearnings and struggles of previous generations, when we ponder what to do with the present or with the distant future, what is the main purpose of all our efforts and endeavors for a happier and more contented life of our peoples and for the fulfillment of communist ideals.

Today is such an occasion, the eve of May Day; the symbol of the unceasing struggle against exploitation and injustice, for a life in peace, for a life worthy of man in our age. In our socialist homeland these wishes and yearnings of previous generations are being fulfilled to a full measure.

The working class, together with the other working people, and under the leadership of its party, have won the right to live in the most progressive system. They have taken the matters in this country into their own hands, and they are shaping its image of life, its future. How otherwise can May Day be celebrated than by a dignified celebration of honest work, with thanks to those who are said to have golden hands and for whom the idea is the tool of practical actions.

We do this here at glorious Prague Castle every year, and every time we meet hundreds of new names, faces and characters. Today we will also inscribe new names into the chronicles of builders and creators of this country for the future generations to remember, names of those who with their work and their creative spirit express their love for the socialist homeland.

And how did they gain credit? By nothing less than creative thinking, an inventive spirit, diligence, initiative, dedication, work heroism; in short, by understanding and applying the elementary truth of socialism and of all true humanism--that everybody is responsible to everybody for everything. This deep knowledge of responsibility for our common cause is an expressive sign of all those who, with their work and their thoughts, greatly exceed the average, and thus foreshadow the image of socialist man in the new era.

And so today we once again pay tribute to outstanding veteran workers and we express appreciation of the significant activities of individuals and teams in our society. This moment is all the more solemn and unique in a way because we have in our midst those about whom the whole world is talking today, heroes of the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the first international crew of the space scientific-research complex--pilots-cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko, Georgiy Grechko, Aleksey Gubarev, and also the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut, Vladimir Remek. [applause]

We are sincerely pleased that with them we can welcome Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, the commander of the training of cosmonauts. [applause]

Dear comrades, a great deal has already been said and written about your joint flight, a about your work in space. Poems and songs have been written glorifying this historical event. And yet it is difficult to express our admiration for your courage and your exemplary deed. We are elated that the group of conquerors of space, side by side with our Soviet friends, today also includes our cosmonaut, Vladimir Remek, and that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is thus the third country in the world whose son has overcome the force of gravity.

All Soviet heroes of space, starting with the unforgettable Yuriy Gagarin, who also visited our republic, have told us many times that they literally are leaving a piece of their hearts behind in our country.

They took back home with them an equal piece of our hearts. We are convinced that for their comrades too, whom we are welcoming today, Czechoslovakia will become their second homeland, just as our Vladimir Remek has found a second homeland in the Soviet Union.

Your common flight in space demonstrates yet again the depth of firmness of the fraternal ties linking our country with the Soviet Union. It has become further proof of the strength of socialist internationalism. Allow me, on behalf of this solemn gathering, to congratulate the pilots-cosmonauts sincerely on their immense success, on their distinction with the highest Soviet and Czechoslovak orders and, at the same time, wholeheartedly wish them further successes in their most responsible and challenging work. [applause]

Comrades, dear friends, Marx was a thousand times right when he wrote that the social revolution can derive its poetry not only from the past but above all from the future. Our working people, under the leadership of its Communist Party, laid firm foundations for this future 30 years ago. Yes, in February 1948 we began to write new and solemn pages of our modern history, the history of the building of socialism. It was a beginning of a new stage, the advance toward the most profound changes in the people's life in the history of our peoples. February 1948 brought the final decision on where we were going to belong: we took our place quite unequivocally and once and for all at the side of the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, whose efforts point in the same direction.

And it is no coincidence that this orientation of ours has always been and remains a thorn in the side of international and foreign enemies. How many of their prophesies and forecasts have accompanied our progress; how many vain efforts have been and continue to be wasted on trying to turn the wheel of history backward in our country; none of this has come off for them; not in 1948, nor 20 years later. Nor will any of this come off for them in the future.

We are marching and will go on marching along our own path, a path whose correctness is beyond any doubt. The results which we have achieved on this path are salient and convincing. The past 30 years, which are by coincidence half the total time of our national and political independence, prove with unparalleled clarity who was and is right.

If we can today be justly proud of the honest and selfless work, whose quintessence and vanguard you represent here, then this is only because our working people, our Communist Party, have created the conditions in which this enormous strength of liberated work, the initiative and the skill of our people, has been able to manifest itself and produce results. These are the mainsprings of our present-day strength, with its solid social and life certainties and with its confident prospect for the future. These are undeniable values, a fertile soil for the wide development of the human personality, for the application of man's talent and capacities.

Our present-day life pulsates intensively in various forms, which assimilate with one another or identify with one another, influence and [word indistinct] one another. The material and the spiritual sphere have clasped each other's hand in order to shape human life, its qualitatively new, socialist mode, in fraternal symbiosis.

It is only natural that the influence and weight of our culture makes itself felt in this complicated process. This stems from the best traditions of our nations, and with its rich results faithfully represents their life and endeavors, their interests and ideals, their joys and sorrows. It thus contributes toward expressing the profile of the new man so that he understands the greatness of the time in which he lives. It supports and nurtures in people that which is best in them, it incites them towards creative deeds and positively influences their relationship toward the socialist society.

In the past Czechoslovak art has given untold proof of how it grew onto the socialist (?present). Our deep gratitude for this is due to our artists, to the masters of the word, the [word indistinct], to the masters of music who thus celebrate our country, our life and our future.

Everything that we do and strive for has a common denominator--to attain in all activity the best results in the interests of a rich, happy and a calm life of all our citizens, who with their honest work share in the common deed.

We are, in short, concerned with fresh approaches toward work, with fresh approaches toward thinking and actions. It is no longer possible to work in the old way. Times are different, conditions are different, and also our demands and requirements are different. An important role in this therefore must be played by a sense for everything that is new and progressive. It is not possible any longer to work according to the old ways, nor can we think in the old ways. We must be in the stage of development described by the March meeting of our party Central Committee which stated that the urgent requirement for the most wide application of scientific-technological progress must be on the daily agenda at all times. Therefore we also require in this sphere not only consistent purposeful work, but also courageous innovative ideas, which look for new roads, and which accelerate and multiply the results.

We would betray the best traditions of our nations and of our people if in this respect we were not to keep up with what is best in the world, if we were not to utilize to the maximum all the opportunities which give us the most progressive social system.

That is why we are justifiably proud of all who further scientific and technical progress, who are every day working for its further advance, who understand this difficult, demanding and resolute struggle as a primary revolutionary task of our time. This includes not just those of you who from the profound depth of human knowledge are reaping more and more fruits, not only those of you who are translating them into the practices of society, but all who, by the work of their hands, are transforming them into material values. This combination of brains and hands, this cooperation of the scientists, engineers and the workers, is one of the characteristic features of our present as well as an essential condition of our future successes.

We often stress that our most valuable contribution to peace, security, cooperation and social progress in the world is honest and creative work, by which we are demonstrating our attitude to our own country, by which we pledge our allegiance to the great family of states of the socialist community. That is why we feel admiration for those who go beyond the limits of their responsibility and who, by their example, arouse the enthusiasm of others.

For this kind of work, for commitment and initiative, we are today conferring high state distinctions on all of you, workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, artists, technicians, individuals and entire teams. Allow me, dear friends, comrades, to congratulate you most sincerely on this high appreciation, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the name of its general secretary and president of the republic, Comrade Gustav Husak, in the name of its Central Committee of trade unions, in the name of the Czech, Slovak and Federal governments.

We know only too well that you needed favorable conditions at home to attain what you have achieved, understanding and help from those closest to you, and that is why I would like to use this solemn occasion to thank them, too, from the bottom of my heart. Naturally our warm recognition also goes to all your colleagues who have helped you and continue to help you successfully, and for whom your distinction is an appreciation of their appropriate participation as well.

And, dear comrades and friends, we wish you a great deal of contentedness and happiness in your personal lives, as well as success in your future work which will thus contribute to an even happier and richer life of the people in our beautiful country, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXPRESSES REGRET AT SVACINA'S DEATH

LD282047Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] The CPCZ Central Committee, the Czech National Council and the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic announce with deep sorrow that today, after serious illness, Comrade Oldrich Svacina, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy of the Czech National Council and minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, died in Gottwald at the age of 56. The CPCZ and our socialist society are losing in Comrade Oldrich Svacina a selfless, modest, loyal and experienced official, who devoted all his strength and abilities to work for the realization of the ideals of the communist party, for the prosperity of his homeland and the well-being of our people. Comrade Oldrich Svacina was an exemplary communist, who always acted with a high degree of responsibility and exactingness in the interests of the party and the people and who worked tirelessly for the development of our socialist society.

To organize a state funeral, a commission has been set up led by Comrade Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and vice premier of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PARTY CONFERENCES

Interior Ministry, Army Conferences

AU291258Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 78 p 2 AU

["ZR" report: "From the Conferences of Communists"]

[Text] The deliberations of the conference of communists at the CSSR Ministry of Interior, attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, started in Prague on Wednesday. Further conferences of communists in the CSSR People's Army took place on the same day. The deliberations of the CSSR Military Air Force were attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the conference of the antiair defense of the state was led by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The conference of communists of the East Military Circle and Military Schools continued. It was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Presidium member Peter Colotka. All these deliberations of communists responsibly discussed the results of fulfilling the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and adopted concrete measures in order to follow up the achieved successes in the forthcoming period and to eliminate shortcomings.

Colotka Speaks at Conference

AU291300Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Apr 78 p 2 AU

["VD" report on the conference of communists of the East Military Circle and Military Schools, held in Povazska Bystrica: "Army--the School of the Young Generation"]

[Summary] The discussion at the conference of communists of the East Military Circle and Military Schools responded to the report submitted by General-Lieutenant Jozef Kovalcik, chief of the political administration of the circle.

Comrade Peter Colotka, who led the CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the conference, was among the participants in the discussion. At the beginning of his address he conveyed greetings to the conference from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief commander of the CSSR People's Army.

"Then he evaluated and positively assessed the work of communists in the Czechoslovak People's Army and the circle's share in consolidating the defense ability of the CSSR. He stresses that the building of socialism and its defense are inseparable. The reality of a world divided into classes makes it necessary for us to pay consistent attention to insuring the defense ability of our fatherland and the socialist community.

"The united armed forces of socialism, of which the Soviet Army is a significant pillar, have become not only [the means of] a reliable defense of the peaceful building efforts of the peoples of socialist countries but at the same time also one of the most important factors of peace and security in Europe and the world. Comrade Colotka also said that it is necessary to place particular emphasis on the fact that the entire army and the east circle, in addition to insuring combat readiness, also play the role of a large and significant institution educating the youth toward conscious socialist citizenship--and that not only as defenders but also as the builders of socialism in the wider sense of the word--toward socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism."

In the next part of his speech Comrade Colotka appreciated the contribution of the members of the CSSR People's Army to the activities of the socialist organizations and to the paramilitary education of the population.

"At the end of his address Comrade Colotka challenged the communists of the circle to continue to step up the efficiency of their work, particularly in the military schools, which train future commanders and educators of young men.

The conference also elected a new control and auditing commission of the circle and adopted a resolution calling for improvement of the quality of management activities and for devoting particular attention to the ideological education of young army members.

SLOVAK DAILY WARNS AGAINST COUNTERFEIT FOREIGN CURRENCY

AU282118Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 27 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Article by Pavol Vravko: "When a Dollar Is Not a Dollar; Counterfeit Foreign Currency Bills in the Hands of Also-Tourists"]

[Excerpts] Although the tourist season proper has not even started, the organs of public security in Slovakia have already registered 14 cases of our citizens receiving counterfeit bills when purchasing foreign currency. To put it differently, they threw their money out the window. This is all the more surprising because mass information media have recently warned our citizens against purchasing foreign currency from unauthorized persons. It seems that many have preferred to rely on their own "experience," which, however, usually turns out to be bitter.

It is necessary to stress the fact that it is illegal and thus punishable to purchase foreign currency from unauthorized persons. The law specifies the way and manner our citizens can acquire foreign currency. Only the Czechoslovak State Bank and its branches at border crossings and other places where the situation demands it are entitled to make such transactions. [paragraph continues]

Qualified employees work here and they are sufficiently familiar with the problem. It is true that it is not forbidden to bring foreign currency into our country, but this should not mislead anybody, because only the Czechoslovak State Bank can purchase this foreign currency. Whenever a foreigner does differently he is committing an illegal act. Our citizen who pays the foreigner Czechoslovak korunas, be it in exchange for foreign currency or for various goods or services, is also violating the law. The maximum limit for criminal offences of this nature is 3 years imprisonment.

It frequently occurs that the forgery is very well done. Last year at a border crossing an Italian tourist was very disappointed when the Czechoslovak State Bank officials refused to exchange the U.S. dollars he offered. He himself allegedly did not know where he acquired them. A certain barmaid visiting Czechoslovakia was equally disappointed when Czechoslovak State Bank employees refused to give her our korunas for her counterfeit $100 bill. She was given the money by a certain American who did not have any other money when settling his bill. It is not out of the question that this too was a fraud. We do not have any illusions that all foreigners come as tourists. This is testified to by recent cases. Juraj V. from Kosice offered a counterfeit $100 bill to the Czechoslovak State Bank in Kosice which he was allegedly given by his brother who recently came from the United States for a visit. In Bratislava Anna B. wanted to exchange a counterfeit banknote she was allegedly given by her own sister.

But there have also been cases when our citizens themselves were responsible for the damage done to them when they showed misplaced confidence and purchased foreign currency bills from persons in front of Tuzex stores, banks or hotels. Some people are very good actors. They arrive at the bank or exchange office after closing hours and lament that they cannot exchange their money. They offer the passers-by an "advantageous" transaction because they urgently need our korunas. They usually find an individual who from pity or calculation purchases the dollars or FRG marks. Because both sides are aware of the illegal nature of the act the transaction is done quickly and the buyer frequently does not even have time to see what he is buying. A 48-year-old driver from Kosice bought a $1 bill "improved" into a $100 bill. It sufficed to draw two zeroes, which cost our citizen 3,000 korunas. A 60-year-old woman in Kosice also bought two counterfeit $100 bills. The greatest victim of her own act was a Bratislava woman who paid Kcs 38,000 for 38 West German banknotes and all of them were counterfeit. They only sound solution is to respect our laws, not to let oneself be cheated by cunning deceivers presenting themselves as tourists. As is apparent, tourism also has its dark aspects.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA--The CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by the head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for Education and Science, Jan Majcharcik, returned on 26 April from Cuba where they had studied the experience of the Cuban Communist Party in the party management of education and science. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

POLISH MINISTER RECEIVED--CSSR Deputy Premier J. Zahradnik received M. Zajfryd, Polish minister of transportation, on 26 April in Prague to discuss expansion of cooperation in the area of transportation. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK POPULATION FIGURES--On 31 March 1978, the population of Slovakia amounted to 4,877,000 which is 32.3 percent of the total population of the CSSR. Women constitute 50.8 percent of the Slovak population. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 27 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

BERLIN MAY DAY FESTIVITIES REPORTED, LEADERS ATTEND

Crowds Attend Berlin Rally

LD011428Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] May Day celebrations took place in Berlin today. Along with Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, other candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo took their places on the main platform.

Also present were other members of the SED Central Committee, chairmen of the GDR parties friendly to the SED, members of the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber Presidium, members of the Council of State and numerous meritorious workers and worker veterans. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, the dean of the diplomatic corps--Algerian Ambassador Abdel Hafed Mansouri--Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany and other high-ranking military members of the group.

The mile-long May Day procession in Berlin was attended by over 350,000 workers.

Tisch Speaks at Rally

DW010919Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0800 GMT 1 May 78 DW

[May Day speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Board--live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear friends and comrades, dear foreign guests:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the SED, the Central Executive Board of the FDGB, and the National Council of the National Front I convey to you the greetings and congratulations on May Day 1978. [applause]

On this traditional fighting day and holiday of the working class and all working people we manifest, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, our solidarity once again with all those who fight for peace and social progress and for the freedom and independence of their peoples. As citizens of the GDR we reaffirm on this day our determination to strengthen the worker-peasant power in line with the decisions of the ninth party congress.

As everywhere else in the republic, the first stage of the competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR has been successfully concluded here in Berlin, the capital of our state. Outstanding results have been scored in enhancing the economic potential of the economy, in science, education, culture and in the protection of one socialist achievement. Our gratitude for the tasks performed goes to all work collectives, all working people, members of the National People's Army, the other protective and security organs and to all citizens of the GDR. [applause]

We congratulate you on your great successes in the all-round strengthening of our socialist fatherland. Many socialist collectives and personalities, heroes of our time, have been decorated on the occasion of May Day for their outstanding achievements under socialist competition. We most cordially congratulate them. [applause]

Dear friends, in socialist competition under the slogan "Derive Greater Effectiveness From Every Single Mark, Every Hour of Work Time, and Every Gram of Material" we concentrate our whole strength on the further successful implementation of our program of growth, prosperity and stability. What is decisive in this respect is the improvement in the effectiveness and quality of production, socialist intensification and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. We obtain from these sources the funds for constant improvement in the material and cultural standards of living. In this spirit we are doing our work every day, struggling for a good result every day.

It is obvious to anybody how the features of our capital and of our towns and villages change. During the first 4 months of this year alone nearly 55,000 families in our republic moved into a new and finer home. New nurseries, kindergartens, schools, gymnasiums and swimming pools, old-age homes and nursing homes and medical facilities were built. Much has been improved in the cities and residential areas. Quite a bit remains to be done.

No matter which sector we review, it becomes evident how the evolved socialist society in the GDR is vigorously developing. The attributes of our life under socialism are progress and social harmony, continuity and security. In this connection we are aware that many a problem must yet be solved in the interest of the working people in the historically grandiose struggle which we wage for the further organization of socialism. In his significant speech to the first secretaries of the SED kreis executive boards, Comrade Erich Honecker identified them. At the same time we are convinced that we do have the strength to cope with everything, because our course is correct. It serves the welfare, the happiness in peace and under socialism, of the people. It is a good and successful policy.

For this we thank the Central Committee of the SED and its general secretary, our friend and comrade Erich Honecker. [applause] We proclaim: For the policy of the ninth party congress we fight with heart and mind. Mustering one's entire strength for this and giving one's best is worthwhile.

Dear comrades and friends, the happiness of the peoples can thrive only in peace. This is a truism of life. It is likewise a truism that peace and socialism belong together. The stronger socialism is, the better is the safeguarding of peace. The stronger peace is, the better it is for the further flourishing of socialism. This is why we advocate the continuation of deepening of detente, the discontinuation of the arms race which is fanned by NATO and disarmament. For this is part of the peace struggle. This is also in keeping with the vital interests of all peoples. Jointly with millions of people in all the world we demand: The neutron weapon planned by the United States must not be produced.

The proposals concerning the further relaxation of tensions and armaments made by Comrade Leonid Brehznev in his speech to the 18th Komsomol Congress meet with our full support. These proposals are of greatest significance for the struggle of the peoples for the safeguarding and preservation of peace. We advocate peaceful coexistence and the development of good relations with all states. The GDR is acting under its responsibility for peace and detente when it advocates normal relations between the GDR and the FRG.

We cannot, however, say this about those who advocate the deployment of the neutron weapon to the FRG. May those who want to disturb the development of good relations between the GDR and the FRG take note of this: By the establishment of our worker-peasant power nearly 30 years ago, socialism has begun its triumphant march on German soil. There is nobody who could undo this historic fact. [applause]

Firmly rooted in the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, we will continue on the road toward the future. The friendship with the Soviet Union is eternal and indestructible. [applause] The concerted action of the countries of the socialist community multiplies our forces in the building of socialism and communism.

Dear friends and comrades, on this day millions are demonstrating in the capitalist countries against the shift of the burdens of the crisis on the working people, against social insecurity, unemployment, and the reduction of democratic rights and liberties. In its insatiable quest for maximum profits, imperialism tramples on the dignity of man. The historic truth is: Freedom, democracy and human dignity, social security and justice can be guaranteed solely by socialism.

Because we are internationalists, we side with the working class in the capitalist countries. Our solidarity goes to all peoples struggling against neofascism, neocolonialism, rascism, for freedom and national independence and for social progress. Our greetings go to the WFTU whose ninth congress has given new impulses to the strengthening of the united action of the international trade union movement. [applause]

Long live the international working class! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live our socialist fatherland! Long live the first of May 1978! [applause]

GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS GDR

LD020944Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0916 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Forbes Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, ended his official visit of several days to the GDR today. He was cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. A communique on the visit was agreed upon.

KRENZ MEETS WITH KOMSOMOL LEADER IN MOSCOW

LD012348Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2024 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, (ADN correspondent)--A cordial meeting took place in Moscow on 1 May between Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League Central Committee, and Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. Present were the members of the FDJ delegation to the 18th Komsomol Congress: Wolfgang Herger, head of the SED Central Committee's Youth Affairs Department, Erich Postler, second secretary of the FDJ Central Council; and Helga Labs, secretary of the FDJ Central Council and chairman of the "Ernst Thaelmann" pioneer organization.

The deepening and strengthening of FDJ-Komsomol relations were discussed in the friendly conversation. The 60th Komsomol anniversary and the GDR's 30th anniversary will be highlights in that period ahead. The first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee paid tribute to the work done by FDJ members of the Druzhba pipeline and by an FDJ brigade in Ust-Ilimsk. Egon Krenz expressed gratitude for the opportunity to attend the 18th Komsomol Congress. The delegation was given a cordial send-off by Boris Pastukhov at Moscow-Sheremetyevo airport.

DEMOCRATIC PEASANTS PARTY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

SED Congratulations Reported

LD291028Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0400 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has conveyed congratulations to the Democratic Peasants Party [DBD] on the 30th anniversary of its foundation. The message, which is signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, pays tribute to the DBD's independent contribution within the National Front to the strengthening of the socialist state.

The message stresses: "The DBD has rendered historic services during the socialist transformation of our agriculture. At all stages of the creative implementation of the Leninist cooperative plan, members of your party were and are among the pace setters. The result of the constructive part played by your party at all times in helping to fashion actual socialism and the road of peace has been that the DBD has long since occupied a highly respected place in the social life of our workers and peasants state."

Goldenbaum Gives Address

LD291937Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic Peasants Party [DBD] was commemorated at a festive ceremony at the Deutsche Staatsoper in Berlin on Saturday. Party Chairman Ernst Goldenbaum stressed in his festive address that, during the three decades of its existence, the DBD has become the close friend and fellow fighter of the party of the working class, and has long occupied a highly respected place in the GDR's social life.

Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, conveyed the greetings of the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. The participants in the festive ceremony addressed a message to the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, giving an assurance that they will make a worthy contribution to the GDR's 30th anniversary.

Ernst Goldenbaum began his address by paying tribute to the deed of liberation performed by the USSR and affirmed the unbreakable friendship and cooperation with the land of Lenin as a basic tenet of his party.

"Since the hour of its birth, our party has been active at the side of the working class under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party, the SED," he said. "That was, is and will remain the pulse of our party and our work. The communists of the socialist GDR possess in the members of the DBD at all times loyal fellow fighters for the further fashioning of advanced socialist society and the creation of fundamental conditions for the gradual transition to communism."

Thanks to the SED's Marxist-Leninist policy of alliance with the other parties and mass organizations, his party has been able to make a constructive contribution at all stages to the implementation of the Leninist cooperative policy and to help bring about steady changes in GDR agriculture for the benefit of the peasants. "Our members are aware of the great sacrifices made by the working class to lead the working peasants toward a better future and socialism. For this we thank them with all our hearts."

Ernst Goldenbaum disclosed that 20,000 party members are active as deputies at various levels. A further 16,000 are members of the managements of agricultural producers cooperatives and over 22,000 are active in the committees of the National Front.

In his greetings address Gerhard Grueneberg paid tribute to the achievements of the DBD and the services it has rendered during three decades to the development and strengthening of the GDR. At all stages of the creative implementation of Leninist cooperative policy the DBD has, by its political action, helped to improve the people's living standard and make the alliance of the working class with the class of cooperative peasants the indestructable political foundation of the socialist system. "The DBD's initiative and work during the socialist transformation of agriculture are not forgotten," Gerhard Grueneberg stressed.

Among the guests were foreign delegations, including Ivan Bystryukov, deputy chairman of the all Union Collective Farm Council of the USSR; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL; Petur Tanchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Peasants Party; Dr Johannes Virolainen, chairman of the Finnish Center Party; Afro Rossi; member of the Presidium of the Italian Farmers' Association, as well as foreign ambassadors and other diplomats.

COMMENTATOR BLAMES ITALIAN TERRORISM ON ANTICOMMUNISM

AU282031Y East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 27 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Werner Fahlenkamp commentary: "Who Benefits From Terrorism?"]

[Text] The kidnaping of Italian Christian Democratic Party leader Aldo Moro took place exactly on the day when the vote of confidence for the new Andreotti cabinet was scheduled in parliament. At the same time, the vote demonstrated the de-facto joining of the government majority by the communist party. Aldo Moro personally hade made a great contribution to the new government program to which also the communist and socialists gave their support.

In Italy it has been noticeable for quite some time that political terrorism was escalating as it became more and more obvious that all democratic forces were coming to terms regarding the fundamental questions of defending the republic. Kidnapings and assassination attempts have always increased whenever such important political decisions were expected. Who is it that does not like such decisions? Who is annoyed by such a development? Who is it, then, that wants to split the country's democratic forces? People who have a deep insight into the interconnections refer to the domestic reaction and to certain international circles that dread cooperation between the Christian Democrats and communists as the devil dreads holy water.

Militant anticommunists, whose stupidity can hardly be surpassed, are in the background of the political terrorism scene. With a kind of "Reichstag--fire" strategy they let ultra-right and ultra-left groups operate whose members are even frequently connected or identical, who preferably put on the leftist mask and who--naturally--misuse the red color for their organization, in order to frighten bourgeois circles, to cause insecurity and primarily to vilify the communists. As we have said: "Reichstang-fire" strategy! There they infamously organize propaganda and violence "That is to look as if it came from our communist opponents," as the polit-gangsters theorize. Something like this is then presented as the actions of the "Red Brigades" or of the "Red Army Faction."

The militant anticommunists and their henchmen are getting deeper and deeper into the swamp. Anyone who is only in the least in touch with current developments knows that political terrorism and Marxism-Leninism exclude one another. And another thing; Changing the world for the good of man, for which the communists and their allies are struggling, has really nothing whatsoever in common with the activities of extremists of various shades who pollute the environment under the pretext of wanting to "change society" while actually lending a helping hand to the enemies of democracy and of social progress

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

LD011814 [Editorial Report LD] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0855 GMT on 1 May carries a live report on the May Day celebrations in Budapest. An unnamed announcer begins the broadcast outside the Budapest radio building and notes that the bad weather will not dampen anyone's spirits. He notes that the news had been well received that the MSZMP a few days ago examined events since the ninth party congress and he adds that new tasks and new achievements are brought forward with each new party congress. He then turns the microphone over to Istvan Petres, who reports on the scene at the May Day procession.

Petres says that the flags lining Gorki Boulevard have been unfurled and that 2,000 Pioneer children are running out with flowers to greet the guests of the May Day celebrations. They greet first those guests who are on the ceremonial stand: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, premier; and party and state leaders. With the leaders are the most outstanding workers in socialist work competition. Members of foreign delegations are seated on the two stands at the sides.

Petres reports that there are 250,000 workers from the capital participating in the march. With fanfare, 8,000 young people come forward with a huge red star. Others carry the slogan, "Long Live 1 May."

At 1000 GMT an unnamed reporter, with the sounds of music and speechmaking in the background, asks Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, for his impressions on this May Day.

Later, a dispatch from Szeged reports on a parade and a series of speeches there. The dispatch reports that the commemoration began at 1000 and that Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, made a speech. The dispatch reports:

"Sarlos spoke of the creation, historic [word indistinct] and significance of the workers' international feast-day. He recalled how many things had to be evaluated each year at this time, the successes in the work of socialist construction, and also the tasks. Speaking of the results of the first period of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, he pointed out that Szeged's working society has had a successful part in the work. (?Seven) and a half thousand dwellings have been built in the town, 90,000 square meters of road have been completed and a significant industrial establishment, the new salami factory, has begun production. Hotels, schools, nurseries are the (?signs) and proof of development. Among the figures quoted, the most (?significant) are: in 1977, 45,000 people took part in the work competition in Szeged; the value of social work completed was 50 million forints. All this Istvan Sarlos mentioned with appreciation, but he also recalled that tasks had not (?grown fewer)."

Kadar Interviewed

LD011848Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Interview with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, by an unnamed Budapest radio reporter during the ceremonies in Budapest marking May Day--live]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Kadar, permit me to greet with sincere affection the great festival of the working class on behalf of the millions of radio listeners and television viewers. The procession of Budapest workers is now going on. What are your impressions on this May Day?

[Answer] To begin with, I will use the opportunity of this enthusiastic and splendid Budapest procession to extend greetings from my heart to our working class, our cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, the broadest circles of working people, women, old people, young people and all our people who are building socialism. I am certain that just as our people are enthusiastically and cheerfully celebrating, so are class-conscious workers celebrating everywhere in the country and everywhere in the world.

In almost every sphere of social life, the past weeks have been weeks of assessment. As a result of this, on 4 April high honors and moral recognition were given to workers in the physical and intellectual fields, workers, peasants, employees, scientists, artists, magistrates, performers and many other representatives of our people, all those who are in the vanguard of work.

Following this, in recent days, a review of production work also occurred. Last year's results were examined. Leading work places were decorated and extolled. After this last year's splendid socialist work competition was judged by the Central Committee, and 27 congress flags were distributed, which were offered as the moral reward for the socialist competition along with the 120 diplomas decorating the best socialist brigades in the competition.

On this festive occasion as well, giving moral credit for work well done is extremely important. People need this, too, if much is demanded from them.

Beyond this, it is well known that another, perhaps even more significant, evaluation took place. The Central Committee, 10 to 11 days ago, evaluated the work carried out since the 11th congress of our party and prepared a balance sheet regarding this. This balance closed with a positive result: We believe that the direction set by the congress has been correct. We believe that amidst very difficult circumstances the resolutions are being carried out successfully in every sphere of our social life.

This evaluation produced a very important conclusion: We move forward along a clearly mapped out and tested road. Our task is to successfully carry out the resolutions of the 11th congress, which are also the framework for socialist construction, and the 5-year plan, which embodies this.

The Central Committee found that the conditions for work, successful work, are given and can be realized during the work in the future. This is a great thing, providing us with security. In these times we know that we have made great progress after overcoming exceptional difficulties.

There has been progress in the internal political situation of the country. The socialist national unity of our people has strengthened further, we have fought our way ahead in the sphere of economic construction, in the area of cultural work and there is progress also with regard to the standard of living. Thus our perspectives are clear. We can go forward with a feeling of security and self-confidence along the road on which we have advanced up to now.

Thus, our people are conscious and successful builders of the new socialist society, or, as we call it at its present stage, of the developed socialist society.

This is the day of labor so let us speak of work as well, because we can celebrate with a good conscience, in good spirit, and a firm faith in the future.

The first of May is a great international festive occasion. Our people celebrate this day with a feeling of patriotism and in an internationalist spirit, and it also has a message for the world. On this day, with these marchers, our slogans, our goals in the struggle, we greet the great Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties of the world, the organized workers, those who fight for social progress, those who struggle for their national independence and those who fight for peace. Our message is that the Hungarian people will solve their internal tasks with firmness and determination, progressing further along the road of socialist construction and will be present everywhere in the world, in line with their modest possibilities, and will also be everywhere in the future where social progress, national independence, and peace are at issue.

This message is directed toward our comrades in arms, to every progressive person in the world, but also toward reasonable and realistic politicians and elements in the capitalist world: we are the comrades in arms of progressive forces, but we also take seriously the peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems and are building it up in so far as our possibilities allow. In this way we are and will continue to be their partners here, too.

So these are the thoughts that are in my mind as I stand here at this great procession, and I should say that I, too, am happy, am celebrating in a joyful spirit, and this is what I wish everyone from my heart. I wish that our working people should honorably do their work in good health, with strength, and resolution and in the hope of future successes, and move forward in the future as they have in the past, and fresh successes will not be wanting. I thank the people of the media for their greeting and return it, and I am happy that they are able to carry the atmosphere and events of this splendid Budapest 1 May celebration into the country and into the world."

Foreign Trade Leaders Met

LD011727Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] In Budapest procession square Janos Kadar and Sandor Gaspar met the foreign trade union leaders taking part in the 1 May celebrations. The first secretary of the party Central Committee emphasized that the festive demonstration expressed the Hungarian workers' socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Speaking of the recent Prague WFTU congress, he stated that good resolutions were adopted at the conference. It was a great honor for Hungary that the world federation elected a Hungarian president, and this trust made it the duty of the Hungarian workers to strive to implement the Prague resolutions, Janos Kadar said.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ATTACKS PRC'S 'ADVENTURIST POLITICS'

LD271310 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 27 (MTI)--"The action staged in the Senkaku Island region proves unequivocally that the Chinese leadership is striving to annex foreign territories and it has been demonstrating its expansionist ambitions through provocations along borders. In the foregoing decades, China raised territorial claims over almost each of its neighbors," points out MAGYAR HIRLAP in an article Thursday entitled "Adventurist Politics With Fishing Boats" commenting on the Chinese trawler operations staged recently in the Senkaku Islands zone of Japan.

The Budapest daily goes on to call attention to the fact that first of all Peking voiced its land claims against the People's Republic of Mongolia. As early as in 1954, Mao Tse-tung claimed the entire territory of Mongolia. China has not given up this claim till this day and as it was indicated by the April 12 note of the Mongolian Government, China is amassing troops along the common frontier and it is building structures to serve military purposes. Peking wanted to bite off 170,000 square kilometres of the Burmese territory by force in 1956, while in 1959 it voiced its claim over 130,000 square kilometres of India's territory.

MAGYAR HIRLAP points out that China's expansionist plans regarding South-East Asia were declared by Mao Tse-tung in 1965 at a session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Mao had said: "We want to take possession of South-East Asia including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. South-East Asia is extremely rich and has plenty of mineral wealth and so in the future it will be useful for Chinese industry." In the spirit of this programme, Chinese armed forces occupied in 1974 the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam and then held by the Thieu regime.

"Through the trawler operations China has shown its true face and it was recognized by Tokyo, too, that in the interest of realizing their big-power ambitions, the continuers of Mao Tse-tung's work do not shirk even from crass threats. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's government scored a clumsy self-side goal, because through this trawler venture it considerably swelled the number of the opponents of the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty" points out MAGYAR HIRLAP and underlines:

"In Tokyo the Chinese deportment was termed as an attack against Japan's sovereignty for which there was no reason. The trawler fleet action directed from Peking indicates that as far as its territorial demands are concerned, the Chinese leadership is ready to switch over from word to deed. Those too can learn from the Chinese stance who have nourished hopes that they can exploit China's adventurist politics against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and that the Chinese military preparations endanger the Soviet Union alone. The principal lesson of the action staged in the Senkaku Islands region is that Peking's adventurist politics and big-power ambitions are dangerous for every country".

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION AT NEW OIL WELLS--The first five wells of the Kiskunhalas oilfield have been put into production. This is the start of trial production at the oilfields. This year operational data will be collected at the new fields on the basis of which a final production plan can be worked out. At the same time, a total of 20,000 tons of oil will be brought to the surface by the end of the year. As additional production and transportation equipment arrive at the site, more wells will be put into production. According to the program, the output of the Kiskunhalas deposit is to amount to 200,000 - 300,000 tons by 1982. The good-grade oil which is suitable for gasoline and diesel fuel will be refined at Szazhalombatta. Preliminary calculations indicate that the costs of making the field operational will be realized by 1982. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Apr 78 p 7 WA]

MSZMP DELEGATION TO CUBA--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, a delegation of party workers led by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, departed for Cuba on Saturday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Apr 78 p 21 AU]

GEOLOGIC COOPERATION WITH USSR--Budapest, April 30 (MTI)--Jevgeni Alexandrovic Kozlovski, the Soviet Union's minister for geology, and academician Jozsef Rulop, president of the Hungarian Central Office for Geology, signed an agreement of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in geology and geophysics for 1978-79. The Soviet minister left Hungary on Sunday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD]

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION--Budapest, April 26, (MTI)--The delegation of the Italian State Hydro-Carbon (ENI) led by President Pietro Sette were holding talks in Budapest between April 24 and 26. Pietro Sette was received by Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker, by Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and by Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon, with whom he discussed the state of Hungarian-Italian economic relations and cooperation between the Hungarian industry and ENI, including joint ventures on third markets and the establishment of mixed companies. The heads of big ENI enterprises carried on talks with foreign trade and industrial companies concerned. The Italian delegation had a round-table talk in the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Pietro Sette signed a skeleton agreement with the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank. On the part of Hungary, 16 industrial and foreign trade companies take part in cooperation in the fields of the oil, gas, chemical, plastic and pharmaceutical industries and in the production of machines for the chemical industry. The ENI delegation left Budapest on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD]

MAY DAY FESTIVITIES IN WARSAW, ELSEWHERE DESCRIBED

LD011824Y Warsaw PAP in English 1322 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 May PAP--In keeping with the traditions of the Polish working class, the May Day holiday was celebrated with huge parades and processions of working people.

In Warsaw, the capital of Poland, in industrial centres of Silesia, in Lodz, Wroclaw and coastal Gdansk and Szczecin, in cities and small towns, people manifested their unity and attachment to the programme of the Polish United Workers' Party, sketching an image of an economically strong and modern Poland. People demonstrated in favour of the fast programme of building an advanced socialist community, emphasizing their readiness to continue their struggle for guaranteeing the right to live in peace, in favour of detente.

Participants in the May-Day processions manifested in favour of consolidating the steadfast friendship with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world, which intensify their efforts in favour of curbing the arms race and consolidating the process of international detente.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PUWP CC, delivered an address to the many thousands of people before the May-Day procession started. The speech was broadcast live. After the speech, the procession started off.

The procession was watched from an honorary stand by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Piotr Jaroszewicz and other members of the supreme party and state authorities, leadership of other political parties, representatives of the authorities of the Polish capital, leading workers and members of the diplomatic corps. Traditionally, factory crews of the Wola district of Warsaw, opened the procession.

Numerous slogans on banners refer to this year's 60th anniversary of Poland's rebirth after 123 years of thralldom, the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army and the 30th anniversary of the unification of the youth movement.

The marchers greeted Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev and carried placards emphasizing the strengthening of the socialist community and international solidarity of the proletariat. Every now and then the demonstrators chanted greetings addressed to the party, the Central Committee and its first secretary. Varsovians cordially greeted soldiers of the Polish Army, marching together with civilians.

Thousands of placards and banners expressed the desire of the Polish society to live and work in conditions of peace, security and detente. This is why so much emphasis was put on an urgent need to halt the arms race, definitely abandon plans to produce the neutron bomb. The slogans stress the consistent and constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries. Warsaw said a firm "no" to all those who would like to unleash a new war. Writers, actors, artists and musicians marched past the stand with banners proclaiming: "Our Duty--To Serve Socialist Motherland", "Working Class the Leading Force of the Nation".

Thousands of workers represented Warsaw's powerful industry, to mention the "Warszawa" steelworks, the FSO car factory, the rapidly expanding colour television plants, the tractor industry or construction. Warsaw being the largest concentration of scientists in Poland, numerous representatives of the Polish Academy of Sciences, staff and students of eleven higher schools occupied a prominent place in the march past.

The Warsaw parade lasted for nearly five hours. The last to march were the many thousands of Warsaw youth and sportsmen representing the nearly 300,000 members of youth organizations in the Warsaw area.

Before the May Day, the youth worked voluntarily 100,000 hours to greet the coming festival of youth and students in Havana.

Similar processions took part in all bigger towns in Poland, in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin, crews of various foreign ships anchoring in these ports took part in the marches next to Polish seamen and dockers. So did students of higher maritime schools from Czechoslovakia, Cuba and other countries studying in these towns. Despite cloudy skies many people took part in various cultural events, concerts, open-air dancing parties and fairs in the afternoon.

Leaders Attend Warsaw Ceremony

LD012034 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 1 May broadcasts a report on the celebration of May Day in Poland. In reporting the leaders who watched the May Day parade in Warsaw the broadcast states:

"Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz took their places on the honorary stand and were greeted by loud applause. The members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committees: Edward Babiuch, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Jozef Kepa, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Stefan Olszowski, Jan Szydlak, Jozef Tejchma, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Alojzy Karkoszka, Jozef Pinkowski, Andrzej Werblan, Zdzislaw Sandarowski and Zdzislaw Kurowski took their places on the honorary stand. Also present were Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL; Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the state council; members of the government Presidium; governing bodies of the social and [word indistinct] organizations and the hosts of the Warsaw Voivodship."

COOPERATION TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA END IN WARSAW

LD281842Y Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 April, PAP--The 17th session of the Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation wound up in Warsaw today after three days of debates. The protocol signed by both sides favourably assesses the development of bilateral trade during 1976-1977. The turnover reached (?900) million dollars in those years, of which 500 million in 1977. This year should bring a further increase in trade to 600 million.

The committee reviewed Polish-Yugoslav industrial cooperation. In 1977 the turnover induced by specialization and cocperation in production amounted to 130 million dollars, a rise of 18 per cent on 1976. During the current five-year period ending in 1980 a total value of such deliveries should reach 800 million dollars, i.e. one fourth of total trade.

The committee was particularly satisfied with the progress of cooperation in automobile industry. Other fields of cooperation include road building machines, electronics, machine tools, water heating systems, bicycles and lighting equipment. The committee pointed to the possibilities of extending cooperation to shipbuilding, rolling stock, electric machinery and materials and other. [as received] Other topics discussed at the session covered mutual deliveries of raw materials (aluminum oxide and ferro-nickel), cooperation in agriculture and food industry, transport, tourism and science and technology.

The Polish side was led by Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski and the Yugoslav delegation by Ivan Franko, [federal Secretary of the] Federal Assembly for Justice and Organization of State Administration of the SFRY.

LONDON PAPER CITED ON CARTER'S MIDEAST STATEMENTS

LD011104Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has said in an interview for the London Weekly SUNDAY TIMES, referring to the conflict in the Middle East, that he is against the creation of a Palestinian state. He clearly supports the plan of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin which assumes the granting of mere local self-government to the Palestinian Arabs and does not envisage the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab land.

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION IN POLAND--The CPSU delegation led by Arkadiy Voskiy, deputy head of the CPSU Machine Building Department, which visited Poland [no dates given]; toured plants in Warsaw, Gdansk, Elblag, Wroclaw and Lodz and exchanged experience of economic development, particularly of promoting scientific-technical progress in industry, and discussed issues of further developing Polish-Soviet economic cooperation. The delegation was received by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo Member and Central Committee secretary. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

POLISH-MEXICAN TALKS--Returning from Cuba to Poland, vice premier Tadeusz Pyka stopped over in Mexico and had talks with the Mexican foreign minister and with officials at the Mexican Ministry of Trade and the Foreign Trade Institute on the subject of speeding up cooperation in various fields, particularly in mining, fishing, machine tools, textiles and food. The sides also decided to intensify their trade. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

NEW VICE MINISTER--Dr Eng Jerzy Modrzewski has been appointed under secretary of state in the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry. J. Modrzewski, who was born in 1924 in Warsaw, is a member of the PZPR. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 78 p 8 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA--Witold Jurasz has been appointed Poland's new ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. W. Jurasz, who was born in 1931, is a member of the PZPR. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

CSSR MINISTER'S VISIT--Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of internal affairs, who toured Katowice Voivodship on 20 April with Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, Met with Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, to discuss the achievements of the Silesian industrial center and the cooperation between Katowice Voivodship and the neighboring CSSR industrial regions. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 78 p 3 AU]

POLISH-TUNISIAN ACCORD--A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Tunisia has been signed in Warsaw. The program details cooperation in the area of culture, arts, science, higher education, education and the mass media. The program was signed by Jozef Czyrek, vice minister of foreign affairs, and by Tunisian Ambassador in Poland Abdeluelil Mehiri [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

POLISH-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC TALKS--The Egyptian economic delegation which visited Poland [no date given] under Vice Minister of Trade Yusuf Salah ad-Din Al 'Abdi reviewed and positively appraised Polish-Egyptian trade, discussed possibilities for further expanding bilateral cooperation and pledged, together with the Polish side, to make utmost efforts to intensify trade and to expand economic cooperation between Poland and Egypt. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

VOITEC ADDRESSES FOUNDING OF FRIENDSHIP CENTER

LD2820447 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1978--The founding meeting of the National Centre for the Promotion of Friendship and Cooperation With Other Peoples (CNPC) took place in Bucharest on Friday, under the aegis of the Socialist Unity Front.

In his opening speech, Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council pointed to the importance of the setting up of this centre, on the initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu; a public body that is an important contribution to the application of the measures established by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP with regard to the development of links and expanding Romania's international exchanges in culture, education, science and information.

Setting out from the real demands of the present economic and social development stage of Romania on the path of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, from the new realities of the present-day world, the RCP broadly and actively promotes cultural and scientific exchanges, in the sphere of education and information, contact among people, convinced that these play a significant role in the assertion of a new policy of equality and equity.

Pointing to the achievements obtained by the Romanian people, the fast rate of development of the economy, science and culture, the steady improvement of socialist democracy, the dynamic foreign policy of Romania, its constructive contribution to the settlement of the major issues facing mankind have won its valuation and prestige in the whole world. The speaker said that the setting up of the centre meets the requirements for the country's participation in the world circuit spiritual assets and be also up to the results obtained in all fields of activity. [sentence as received]

Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP pointed, in turn, to the reasons for the setting up of the CNPC.

This public body has the important tasks of coordinating the activities of the central institutions and mass organisations in relation of friendship and exchanges with other countries in culture, science, education and information.

The composition of the Executive Board of the CNPC includes members and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, ministers, heads of central institutions and mass and public organisations, working people--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and of other nationalities from all over the country--personalities of scientific and cultural life, journalists.

Mihnea Gheorghiu, president of the Academy of Social-Political Sciences was elected chairman, and George Macovescu, chairman of the Writers' Union; Maria Groza, vice-chairman of the National Women's Council; Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dumitru Ghise, vice-chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Banyai Ladislau, vice-president of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences--vice-chairmen.

LIPATTI SPEAKS AT UNESCO SESSION IN PARIS

AU262012Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

[Text] In Paris, where the 104th UNESCO Executive Council session is taking place, during the discussions on the report presented by the director general regarding the organization's activity in the past 6 months, our country's representative, Ambassador Valentin Lipatti, also took the floor. In his speech he referred to the role UNESCO is called upon to play in implementing the provisions of the CSCE final document in Europe to stimulate all-round cooperation in Europe in such fields as education, science and culture.

In this context, the Romanian representative said, the second conference of the science ministers from European countries, whcih will take place in Belgrade in September, as well as the regional conference of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, which will be held in Bucharest in June this year, must be important events both for developing cooperation between the states in that area in the field of science and an efficient contribution to preparing the UN conference on science and technology in the service of developments that will take place in 1979.

Referring to the international scientific programs organized by UNESCO, the Romanian representative suggested that in the future the organization should attach greater importance to seismic problems and to preventing seismic risks which affect a great number of member states. In connection with the role UNESCO has to play in formulating information policy in the world, our country's representative stressed that the organization must make sustained efforts to create information structures in developing countries and to draw up a code of conduct that will insure objective information by promoting mutual respect and better understanding and knowledge among all world peoples.

Referring to the establishment of a new international economic order, the Romanian delegate stressed that this cannot be conceived of without the contribution made by culture, education, and information to each nation's social and economic progress.

DOCUMENT ON WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION PRESENTED AT UN

AU261044Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 26 Apr 78 AU

["Romanian Document Circulated at the UN"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 26/4/1978--An official document was circulated at the United Nations Organization on Romania's stand concerning the main factors affecting the evolution of world economy in general and of the developing countries in particular.

The document presented by Romania at the request of the UN secretary general will underlie, together with the documents presented by other states, the discussions on the situation of world economy at the forthcoming session of the UN plenary committee for negotiations of the new international economic order.

Stressing the fact that in the last 5-10 years world economy and international relations were profoundly affected by serious crisis phenomena, the Romanian document shows that the efforts made internationally for putting an end to these phenomena had no results. As a consequence the world economic crisis continues, the protectionist measures are intensifying, the chaotic monetary situation is perpetuating and amplifying, military expenditures reach unprecedented levels, [a] fact that aggravates the state of insecurity and instability in international relations.

Romania considers that for surpassing the economic crisis and solving the complex problems preoccupying today the whole of mankind it is imperiously necessary to ground interstate relations on new bases of full equality and equity. In this respect, the establishment of a new international economic order is the main objective for whose achievement sustained efforts must be made uninterruptedly. In the last few years numerous documents have been adopted within the UN and other international organizations--as many important landmarks in the establishment of the new international economic order.

In Romania's opinion, the juridical framework of world economic relations must be radically improved, especially by adopting some international juridical instruments being compulsory for everybody. In this respect, greatly useful would be the adoption of a universal code of conduct statuating the states' fundamental economic and political rights and duties.

Such a code, reflecting the spirit of justice, equity and ethics required by sound economic relations could be an adequate juridical framework for the new international economic order.

CONSTANTIN ENE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU2820582Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 28/4/1978--Romania's stand on the need to democratize the mechanism of disarmament negotiations was set forth by Romania's representative, Ambassador Constantin Ene in the plenary meeting of the Geneva disarmament committee during the debate on the place the committee holds in the negotiation system internationally on this major issue of [the] present-day world.

The Romanian ambassador dwelt on the improvement of the organisational and functional framework of the committee and presented the main directions to the changes to be made in this respect. Mentioned were: placing the whole activity of the committee [words indistinct] authority, general democratization of its functioning, considering proposals and points of view of all the committee members on the basis of equality, securing the direct participation of all member states in all stages of negotiations and access to the proceedings of any other state interested, the use within the committee of open diplomacy and correct information of public opinion on the consequences of the arms race and the progress of negotiations. Identical or close points of view were advanced also by other delegations, due to which an important majority is shaping in favour of democratic changes in the committee's operation.

Romania's representative supported the recent proposals of the non-aligned countries included in a working document related to the organisation and functioning of the committee. He expressed the Romanian delegation's preference for the committee's proceedings to be chaired by each delegation through rotation, in the alphabetical order. Any formula of chairing the proceedings conceived according to structures of military alliances is completely unacceptable, he emphasized. Experience proves that the real contribution of each state to the negotiations is not determined by its adhesion to military alliances, but by the policy and stands it promotes, and by the manner in which its national interests are in harmony with the general interests of the international community.

The Romanian ambassador then referred to the argument invoked in the committee according to which the changes in its organisation would be justified only to the extent to which it would attract the participation in the committee's activity of all the nuclear states. It is obvious, he said, that the nuclear states have a special responsibility in the implementation of disarmament.

Precisely therefore, we sustain that priority be given to nuclear measures within general disarmament, the need for the nuclear states to take initiative of some immediate disarmament measures and to the materialisation of this responsibility in basic results mainly. It is certain, however, that the responsibility of the nuclear powers must not be opposed in any way to the principle of equality of all states. As in the decision-making process on disarmament internationally, all states should take part on an equal political and juridical footing, and from the point of view of their national security, regardless of the armed force one or the other represents. This is why the efforts needed for the democratisation of the committee have a much more profound character. They cannot be conjunctural and cannot be limited only to the idea of attracting certain states to the committee. The measures needed are aimed at increasing the committee's efficiency and its concordance with the fundamental changes come about in international relations.

The main reason for the unsatisfactory results obtained so far in disarmament have to be sought in the lack of political will of the states to implement disarmament, the Romanian representative said. Precisely therefore, the role of the Geneva committee as a multilateral negotiation organism has to be that of mobilizing and harmonizing the resolve of its states to engage in genuine negotiations for the adoption of effective disarmament measures.

Setting out from the capital importance of the negotiation mechanism in the assertion of a new course of disarmament negotiations, the speaker said, we consider that the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament has to adopt measures and practical recommendations mainly of an organisational character, meant to facilitate the immediate adoption of concrete disarmament agreements.

JOINT FOOD, FISHING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD282132Y Bucharest AGERPRES in French 1800 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 28 April, AGERPRES--AGERPRES correspondent Mihai Corut writes: The protocol of Romanian-Soviet technical-scientific cooperation in the food industry for 1978-1979 and the program of cooperation in the fishing industry for 1978-1979 were signed today in Moscow.

The first session of the joint Romanian-Soviet commission of cooperation in the field of fishing also took place in Moscow from 18 to 20 April. The commission set up and adopted its working statutes as well as the documents for economic and technical-scientific cooperation until 1980.

BRIEFS

POLISH EDUCATION MINISTER--A Polish delegation led by Jerzy Kuberski, minister of instruction and education, arrived in Bucharest 24 April on a fact-finding visit to our country. The guests were met at the airport by Suzana Gadea, minister of education and instruction, and other officials. Wladyslaw Wojtasik, Polish ambassador to Bucharest, and embassy staff were also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 78 p 3 AU]

RCP DELEGATION IN ITALY--The RCP delegation led by Richard Winter, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, which is visiting Italy at the invitation of the Italian Republican Party, was received by that party's chairman Ugo La Malfa and by its secretary Oddo Biasini. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the sound relations between the two parties and reviewed international matters of common interest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

FOREIGN SECRETARY MINIC TOURS SOUTHEAST ASIA

Ends Hanoi Talks

LD011722Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his colleagues have ended their official talks in Hanoi with Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and his colleagues on bilateral cooperation and current international questions.

In the talks both sides expressed satisfaction over the positive development of friendly Yugoslav-Vietnamese relations. Milos Minic and Nguyen Duy Trinh agreed that there are still many unexplored possibilities in various spheres for the development of this cooperation to mutual advantage. As the Vietnamese foreign minister said, this is also in harmony with the cooperation between nonalined countries and in the interest of strengthening the economic independence of various countries. It was reiterated on the Yugoslav side that Yugoslavia wants to strengthen relations with Vietnam in all spheres to the two countries' common interest.

The view here is that the visit by Milos Minic will provide fresh incentive for the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Vietnam, bearing in mind in this connection cooperation in the United Nations and the nonalined movement. An all-round examination was made of the activity of the nonalined movement, whose great importance was stressed in connection with the development of international cooperation, the strengthening of peace and security in the world and the establishment of relations among all countries on an equal footing. Proceeding from this assessment of the importance of the nonalined movement, the need was indicated for the thorough preparation of the forthcoming gatherings of the nonalined countries and the summit meeting next year in Havana.

It is assumed that Nguyen Duy Trinh, minister of foreign affairs, will take part in the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade, and it is probable that before this there will be new consultations between the two countries on specific questions connected with the activity of the nonalined countries. Other questions were also raised during the talks, such as the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism in Africa, in particular Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Vietnamese minister briefed Minic on the situation in this region of Asia, indicating the progress made in the consolidation of bilateral relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the neighboring member countries of ASEAN.

Regarding the conflict with neighboring Cambodia, their host acquainted the members of the Yugoslav delegation with the viewpoint of the Vietnamese Government, stressing the desire for the problem between the two countries to be settled by peaceful means. The Yugoslav delegation emphasized that these two nonalined and socialist countries, both of which are friendly with us, should find a way to overcome the present situation and bring about a just settlement on the well-known principles of nonalinement.

Milos Minic issued a formal invitation for Nguyen Duy Trinh to visit Yugoslavia which was accepted with pleasure. Milos Minic leaves today for a short working visit to Thailand.

Arrives in Bangkok

LD011703Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Bangkok--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, today arrived with his wife in Bangkok from Hanoi on a 1-day working visit to Thailand.

Minic was welcomed at Bangkok airport by Wong Phonnikon, member of the government and deputy minister of foreign affairs of Thailand.

Milos Minic will hold talks this afternoon with Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Thai minister of foreign affairs, and this evening he will be the guest at a dinner given by Dr Uppadit in his honor.

Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, will leave Bangkok tomorrow morning for Phnom Penh on a visit to Democratic Cambodia.

Sees Thai Counterpart

LD012008Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 1 May 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bangkok, May 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice-President and Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic today had talks here with Thai Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun.

In a very friendly atmosphere an extensive exchange of views was conducted on bilateral relations and international issues of interest to both sides.

The talks are reported to have been open, with the two sides noting the similarity of their positions on a wide range of topics.

The two foreign ministers agreed there are ample possibilities to intensify bilateral cooperation in the economic as well as all other fields.

Milos Minic informed his counterpart on Yugoslavia's views of detente, disarmament, and other issues which command the attention of the international community today. He also spoke of non-aligned countries' activities in which the Thai foreign minister is understood to have been very interested.

Also discussed were developments in South East Asia. Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun told Milos Minic about Thailand's great interest in consolidating peace in the region, emphasizing his country's desire for an early and peaceful end to the current Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict.

The Thai foreign minister spoke of cooperation among members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which was described by him as seeking to turn the region into a "zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality." Thailand, like the other ASEAN countries, also supports efforts to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and security, he noted.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary said Yugoslavia fully endorses these ideas and works for establishing such zones in other parts of the world as well.

The Thai foreign minister gave a banquet this evening to honour the Yugoslav foreign minister and his wife.

Vietnamese Reportage

For Vietnamese reportage on the 29 April-1 May visit by Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, see the Vietnam section of the 1 and 2 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Cambodian Reportage

For the Phnom Penh Radio account of the visit to Cambodia of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and Federal secretary for foreign affairs, see the Cambodia section of the 2 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON FOREIGN SECRETARY'S TOUR

Vietnam Visit

LD281844Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, with his wife and associates, left today for official and friendly visits to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea. On this trip he will also stop for working visits in Thailand and India. Milos Minic was seen off at Batajnica Airport by Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and other personalities.

The visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is the first stop, comes within the framework of regular contacts between the two countries, and closer mutual knowledge and more comprehensive cooperation in line with the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs are expected from it. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic: [Begin recording] The visit which Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is one of the very important missions which our federal secretary has undertaken recently.

In the course of his 3-day stay in Hanoi, Milos Minic will talk with his hosts about topical international problems, the activity of the nonalined movement and bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Reference will certainly be made to the present situation in Indochina, including the Vietnamese-Kampuchean dispute, but without any pretensions on the part of Yugoslavia to mediate in the dispute. We stress this because Milos Minic will also visit Phnom Penh after Hanoi.

Yugoslav-Vietnamese relations could be said to be good and friendly, but they could be much better than they are. In saying this we have in mind many facts, such as, for instance, that Yugoslavia was among the first countries to recognize Vietnam in 1950, that diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in 1956, that Ho Chi Minh visited Yugoslavia in 1957 and, finally, that for the entire duration of the war in Indochina, in which the Vietnamese people, together with the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, won a magnificent victory, Yugoslavia unselfishly supported and assisted the struggle of the peoples of Indochina for their freedom and independence. It should also be placed on record that in 1975 the president of the Federal Executive Council [the late Dzemal Bijedic] visited Vietnam and that the premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, visited Yugoslavia.

The insufficiently developed political contacts between Yugoslavia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam can, to some extent, also be explained by the fact that in the past 3 years--which is the time that has elapsed since the country's complete liberation--Vietnam has been chiefly involved in rehabiliating itself from the devastation of war although, however, this is not the full explanation. There are also some other matters which influence Yugoslav-Vietnam relations and which are the result of certain trends in the communist and workers' movement and among socialist countries from 1957 onwards.

As regards Yugoslavia, however, all these so-called doctrinaire matters could be overcome, particularly if one takes into consideration the authenticity of the Yugoslav and Vietnamese revolution, membership in the nonalined movement and everything else that links the two countries in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The Yugoslav path to socialism differs from the path followed by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, but these differences stem from the different conditions under which the two countries are building socialism. However, through full respect for the principles of independence, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, not one of the above-mentioned differences should influence relations between Yugoslavia and Vietnam, and particularly not being a slave to the dogma about a socialist model which both contemporary practice and the entire development of relations between socialist countries have rejected or will reject in time. The fate of socialism in Yugoslavia has, after all, never depended on Yugoslavia's being recognized as a socialist country by one or the other, but on her own efforts and on her own contribution to the struggle for peace and socialism, and, in particular, on Yugoslavia's readiness to defend the kind of socialism which it is building.

Considering that this is the first visit by a Yugoslav foreign minister to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [as heard] at a moment when intensified efforts by nonalined countries in the struggle for peace and equitable international cooperation are expected and when, on the other hand, one bears in mind the interest of Vietnam and Yugoslavia in expanding mutual cooperation, the talks in Hanoi should be expected to represent a certain turning point in the relations between the two socialist and nonalined countries. Yugoslavia is prepared to be involved to the maximum in this sphere. [end recording]

Cambodia Visit

LD012201Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, is arriving tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea. Milika Sundic comments:

The visit to Democratic Kampuchea by Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, ushers in a new stage in the relations between the two friendly countries on the same foundations on which they were based throughout the period of Kampuchean independence and during the struggle of the people of Kampuchea for freedom and independence and against foreign intervention in which this small country of courageous and proud people, under the leadership of the communist party, won a great victory 3 years ago.

Democratic Kampuchea today represents a unique phenomenon which is without precedent in Asia or, indeed, in the world. It is a country which has opted for socialism which, at least for the time being, cannot be compared with any of the existing models of socialist building in other countries. The communist party, formed 18 years ago and legalized as late as September last year, is in power. The party directly led the liberation struggle and during the past 3 years its main preccupation has been the struggle for food and the defense of national independence. Next comes Democratic Kampuchea's foreign policy, which is unreservedly in favor of the policy of nonalinement. The policy of nonalinement has been and remains the main and only foreign policy orientation of Kampuchea, and this has been incorporated in its constitution.

Yugoslavia is one of the countries which enjoy the greatest trust of Democratic Kampuchea. It rests on the well-known friendship between the two countries which nothing has whittled away and which had its origins at the time before Kampuchea became a victim of aggression in the unreserved support which Socialist Yugoslavia rendered Democratic Kampuchea throughout the liberation war. We are confident that the trust which Yugoslavia and Tito enjoy in Democratic Kampuchea will be consolidated even more during Milos Minic's stay in Phnom Penh, after it, and during the talks which he will conduct with his hosts.

The preparations for the forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries, the developments in the world and the situation in Indochina will be the main themes of Yugoslav-Kampuchean talks. Milos Minic will brief his hosts on Yugoslavia's views on current international problems and on the efforts which Yugoslavia is making to have these problems resolved. Democratic Kampuchea is aware of the Yugoslav stand on the unfortunate conflicts between individual nonalined countries and also of Yugoslavia's efforts to have these conflicts resolved by peaceful means with full respect for national independence and territorial integrity of each and every country. This stand was also taken by Yugoslavia in the case of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict. Yugoslavia believes that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea can resolve their disagreements only by strictly applying the principles of independence, sovereignty and integrity, and with strict respect for the right of both countries, independently and without imposition of alien or their own models, to decide about their internal development.

Democratic Kampuchea has its legal government, its independent party and its own path into socialism which must be respected regardless of what others think about it. Perhaps some time will still have to elapse before Democratic Kampuchea opens to the rest of the world and involves itself more extensively on the international plane and particularly in the nonalined movement of which it is one of the founders. However, nothing known about Kampuchea today casts a doubt on its loyalty to the principles on which the nonalined policy rests.

Yugoslavia is very interested in having the best possible relations with Kampuchea, as indeed with all other countries of Indochina. Besides, this is the central objective of Minic's visit of Phnom Penh which, we are confident, will be attained.

MOROCCAN DAILY INTERVIEWS MINIC ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS

LD292207Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Rabat--The Moroccan newspaper L'OPINION, organ of the Istiqlal (Nationalist) Party, published an interview on Saturday given to it by Yugoslav Secretary of Foreign Affairs Milos Minic, in which Minic stresses that it is impossible to settle differences between states by resorting to force, or by imposing solutions by acts of war or instigation to secession.

The head of the Yugoslav Commission for Foreign Affairs spoke of the conflict in East Africa, stressing: in the Horn of Africa, like other hotbeds of crisis, it has turned out that whipping up of differences, leading to armed conflict between states, inevitably ends up with the involvement of great powers and the physical pressence of foreign armed forces, which changes a local armed conflict into a large-scale confrontation and threatens the independence and nonalined orientation of the countries in conflict. It is in the interest of all countries, and especially the nonalined ones, to make efforts to settle differences and conflicts peacefully, so as to reduce the opportunity for foreign interference and the presence of foreign military personnel in the territory of nonalined countries and of independent countries in general.

We consider it essential to pass from military actions to negotiations as soon as possible so as to find a peaceful settlement and it is most realistic for this to happen within the framework of the committee or good offices of the OAU.

The talks we had in Khartoum have convinced us that Sudan, which has successfully normalized its relations with Libya and Ethiopia these past few months, and which has, in addition, effectively played the role of mediator in the conflict between Libya and Chad, thus contributing to the normalization of relations between those two countries, can, by its commitment, contribute to a large extent to the pacification and normalization of the situation in the Horn of Africa.

It seems to us in the same way, that the commitment of other nonalined countries could also contribute to overcoming more rapidly the differences and conflicts in the region of the Horn of Arica. We have made contacts in this connection, and we are holding consultations with a certain number of nonalined countries.

We have of course taken advantage of visits to these countries to hold talks on bilateral relations. The common conclusion is that the relations of friendship between Yugoslavia and the countries we have just visited are developing more and more fruitfully. The desire to promote the cooperation in all fields in a continuous way has been expressed on this occasion.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Meets Workers Delegation

LD282032Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--This morning President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received in the white villa on Brioni a delegation of workers-direct producers, recipients of the May Day awards for work. The delegation included workers from all the republics and provinces: Andrijana Sunderic, Cedomir Radojovic, Dzemail Zabrdja, Ivan Tusar, Jakov Omerovic, Luka Jelcic, Miloje Janicijevic, Radovan Jovanov, Ratko Tomasevic, Ruza Ilicic, Stjepan Skrinjar, Venceslav Pecaric, Vesela Gogova and Zorica Radojevic.

The delegation also included Vlado Popovic, the worker who received the AVNOJ [Anti-fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] award for 1977.

Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, and Rade Galeb, president of the committee for the granting of the May Day awards, were also with the delegation.

The reception and talks were attended by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet for the president of the republic.

Welcoming the workers receiving awards as his guests, President Tito expressed great satisfaction at meeting representatives of those who through their work and efforts stimulate creativity, rationalization, innovati n and increased productivity of labor as important factors in our material and overall social progress.

Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, said that at yesterday's gathering in Belgrade the award winners had enthusiastically welcomed the invitation from President Tito for this delegation to visit him and had requested that President Tito, in the first place as a worker and metalworker, should have their greetings conveyed to him on the occasion of May Day, the international holiday of work.

President Tito expressed his sincerest gratitude and asked the members of the delegation to convey his greetings to all the working people of the country on the occasion of the forthcoming holiday.

Rade Gales, president of the committee for the granting of the May Day awards, then presented the delegation members individually and informed President Tito about the motives for setting up this prize and its great hitherto effects.

During the hour-long, very cordial conversation, in which all the workers present took part, it was assessed that this action had made an important contribution to the affi ation of the working class and creativity and that these and other social recognitions are a great stimulus for workers.

The discussion then touched on current questions in connection with the position of our worker in the production process and the development of self-management relations on the basis of the constitution and the law on associated labor. In this connection President Tito showed particular interest in the functioning of the delegate system. "It is very important that this system should start working smoothly, he stressed, among other things, for it enables the worker to take part not only in the affairs of his organization of associated labor but also outside the enterprise in all spheres of sociopolitical life. For this reason it is necessary for the delegations and delegates to familiarize themselves thoroughly with their role, obligations and commitments. Of course, the workers must pay particular attention to the question of who represents them in interest and other sociopolitical communities, delegate assemblies and so on."

Special attention was paid to the question of how the delegates, who represent associated labor, should actively take part in the interest communities, assemblies of sociopolitical communities and various forums while at the same time being absent from their place of work as little as possible, for this would otherwise have the effect opposite to that intended.

In the view of the workers, solutions should be sought in convening sessions outside working time, in preparing the sessions well so that they do not last too long, in making concise, short reports so that one does not take up too much time to understand them and in their being written in a simple language so that they may be clear and understandable to everybody. All this is today the subject of workers' justified criticism.

President Tito spoke about the cadres in work organizations who take up certain functions for a certain period of time and who when the mandate has expired find it difficult to return to their earlier duties because their remuneration has been better in the other posts. In this connection, the president said: "When somebody leaves production to go to a certain function for a certain period of time, he should take up this function at the salary which he has in the work organization plus a functional supplement. When the mandate is over he should have the salary which workers in his category presently have. Should this not be the case we shall have political difficulties and we already have them."

In the talks it was stressed that advocating incentives and innovation was becoming in our country a movement--this was shown by the fact that in the first 3 months of this year there were more innovations than in the whole of 1975. The significance which this had for increasing of labor productivity was also stressed.

In this connection, President Tito stressed that the struggle for greater productivity and better organization in general also held the key to the solution of problems in our economic relations with other countries. Because, in his view, without growing quality there can be no competitive ability, without this the existing markets could not be retained and new ones acquired.

The workers also spoke in critical terms about the phenomenon of preferring to purchase certain equipment abroad although it could also be obtained in the country. It would, therefore, be very useful to have information compiled about our technical achievements so that one can see what can be obtained in the country and so that one can orient oneself toward the use of one's own technology. In this respect the closest possible link and the best possible cooperation between science and technology, between the economy and scientific institutions--universities, institutes, etc. is particularly necessary. There are good examples in this respect but also great disparities.

Having pointed out the orientation of those leading cadres in the economy who believed that an increase in income could only be achieved by new investments, President Tito supported the view of a worker, a participant in these talks, about investment in training of cadres being one of the most profitable investments.

Considerable reference was also made to the system of distribution. In agreeing with the comment made by one of the workers about the need to fight successfully for consistent remuneration according to work and the results of work, President Tito said:

"Leveling out is particularly damaging and it should not exist, as the income of those who contribute much and earn good money is channeled off to those who do not work well. This does not represent an incentive to production and to efforts to make a good quality product. We should be clear about this once and for all. I was a worker and I know what this means. We must, therefore, fight energetically against the tendency of leveling out."

Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Unions Federation of Yugoslavia, thanked President Tito for the reception and for his part wished him a pleasant forthcoming holiday of the working people.

Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, then gave a luncheon for members of the delegation on behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Tito, Kardelj Address Luncheon

LD012321Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito spent May Day on Brioni in the company of his close associates. During a luncheon which the president gave for his guests Comrade Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, proposed a toast appropriate to the occasion in which he said, among other things:

Dear Comrade Tito, you have been celebrating May Day, the holiday of the working people, for over 60 years as the genuine representative of our working class and of our revolutionary movement. But this May Day is both for you and for us an exceptional one because it manifests the decisive results of our struggle. It is also exceptional because behind you lies the path of a revolutionary, a path worthy of pride and satisfaction.

All that is great that we have achieved during decades of revolutionary struggle for the liberation and socialist development of our country is linked with your name.

If we look back we see that we have experienced various storms and difficulties, but without them there would have been no progress either. Much was done in that period. Before World War II Yugoslavia was one of the most underdeveloped countries in Europe. Today it has succeeded, as virtually no other developing country, in significantly reducing the gap separating it from industrialized countries. If one looks at the length and breadth of our country, from Djevdjelija to Maribor, progress is evident in every sphere. The country looks as if it has been born anew. Our nations and nationalities can be truly proud of this. Moreover, I believe that our results, particularly in foreign policy, have exerted an influence not merely on the consolidation of our country's position in international relations but also to a great extent on world development.

As Marxists we have become accustomed to assess a policy by its results, by what it yields ultimately. I do not wish to say that there have been no great difficulties and errors, but what is of fundamental importance is that in our entire postwar period we have been ascending along a clearly determined course which you, Comrade Tito, being at the head of our country and party, have charted. We have always had a clear perspective; we have always known what we aspired to, what we want. And the efforts which we have made have yielded fruit, great achievements; the lion's share of efforts, the initiatives, the motivating force, the visions and perspectives have in fact been yours. There are few parallels of this in the world today.

Because of all this, I wish on this May Day again, to thank you for everything you have done for our nations and nationalities, for the prosperity of our country and for its great prestige in the world and to drink your health with the best wishes for fresh work successes, good health and personal happiness.

Replying to Edvard Kardelj's toast, Comrade Tito spoke of the great victories gained in the revolutionary struggle over many years and he stressed that we are celebrating the May Day holiday under the sign of major achievements and results which are reflected in the present level of the development of social relations in our country.

Having recalled some aspects as well as some difficult hours from his prewar underground work and in this connection the close cooperation with Comrade Edvard Kardelj which began as far back as 1934, President Tito said:

It is unbelievable how much has been achieved in the period of one generation alone, as is the case with ours. Our dreams, which we thought could not be achieved, have become a reality. We waged a difficult struggle before the war, during the war and after the war; one might say we never had any peace.

But we can say without any hesitation: we fought well. I believe that there is hardly a place in the world where so much has been done in transforming a country.

I look at the development in the world and I look at what we have achieved. Today Yugoslavia enjoys tremendous prestige in the world. This is also admitted outside the country, even by those who do not find us all that much to their liking. Our country has lovely young people who, as in the past, are prepared to take on even a most difficult task. The young people often regret not being able to prove themselves in a struggle such as we waged. But it is better that they do not have such an opportunity. This readiness and ability of the young people represent the guarantee for us to be able to look serenely into the future. I believe deeply in our young people. It is our duty to leave to the younger generation the best possible achievements and to do this by fighting to the last breath for a happier life for Yugoslav people. When we look at the documents we adopted in the past, one simply wonders that we were able to formulate such attitudes, attitudes with so much perspective and so much grasp of our future development. This is truly the word of [word indistinct] continuity of a struggle. Our country has a great future.

I call on you to raise our glasses to our new successes, to fresh zeal, in order that Yugoslavia, although geographically and numerically a small country, continues to be great in its moral code and in everything it does.

ANGOLAN, YUGOSLAV TU OFFICIALS BEGIN TALKS

LD271452Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 27, (TANJUG)--Today, in Belgrade official talks (?were) conducted between delegations of the Angolan National Workers' Union (UNTA) and the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation (SSJ). The Angolan delegation is headed by UNTA national coordinator and MPLA--Workers' Party Central Committee member Pascal Louvalu and Yugoslav delegation by president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Mika Spiljak.

The talks, conducted in a very friendly atmosphere, focused on trade union activities in Yugoslavia and Angola.

Current trends in the international trade union movement and measures towards further advancement of successful cooperation between Yugoslav and Angolan trade union organizations were also discussed.

Representatives of the Angolan trade union organization are in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation.

BRIEFS

CHINESE DELEGATION--Belgrade, Apr. 26, (TANJUG)--The Chinese delegation led by Wang Yun-chang, deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for the 3d session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Commodity Exchange to be held in Belgrade from Apr. 26 to May 5. The promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries will be considered at the session. While in Yugoslavia, the Chinese delegation will visit a number of major Yugoslav enterprises. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD]

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